Converting Colors

RGB(166, 176, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(166, 176, 173) contains.

Color

RGB(166, 176, 173)

Conversions

Format	Color
	Conversions Part 1
Hex	A6B0AD
RGB	166, 176, 173
RGB Percent	65%, 69%, 68%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3098, 0.3216
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.02, 0.31
HSL	162°, 6%, 67%
HSV	162°, 6%, 69%
XYZ	38.7940, 42.1748, 45.6310
YIQ	172.6680, -4.9970, -3.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

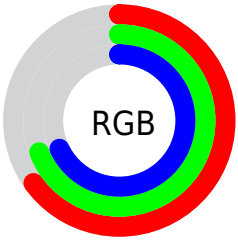
Format	Color
RYB	166, 172, 176
Decimal	10924205
CIELab	70.99, -4.07, 0.32
CIELCh	71, 4.084, 175.555
Yxy	42.1748, 0.3064, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289114285 (0xFFA6B0AD)
YUV	172.6680, 0.1637, -5.8478
Hunter-Lab	64.9421, -7.0193, 3.7999

Details

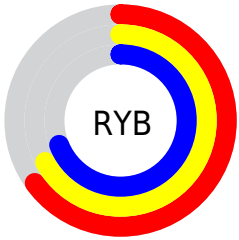
The RGB color 166, 176, 173 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999. A complement of this color would be 176, 166, 169, and the grayscale version is 173, 173, 173.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 221, 232, 228, and 114, 124, 121 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 148, 176, 168, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 184, 176, 178.

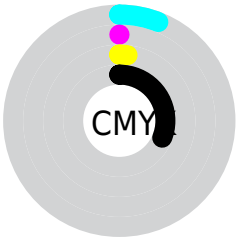
Distribution



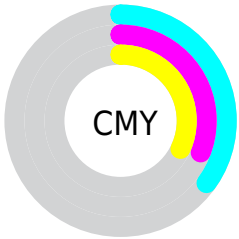
- Red (65%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 176, 173 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 166, 176, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166, 176, 173

255, 255, 255

221, 232, 228

250, 255, 255

166, 176, 173

140, 149, 146

114, 124, 121

90, 99, 96

66, 75, 72

44, 52, 50

23, 31, 29

0, 7, 3

0, 0, 0

166, 176, 173

166, 176, 173

148, 176, 168

131, 176, 162

113, 176, 157

96, 176, 152

78, 176, 147

60, 176, 141

43, 176, 136

25, 176, 131

8, 176, 125

184, 176, 178

201, 176, 184

219, 176, 189

236, 176, 194

254, 176, 199

255, 176, 205

255, 176, 210

255, 176, 215

255, 176, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.

169, 175, 169

166, 176, 173

165, 176, 177

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.

166, 176, 173

174, 173, 180

181, 172, 168

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.

166, 176, 173

176, 166, 169

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.

182, 171, 171

166, 176, 173

178, 172, 178

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.

166, 176, 173

169, 174, 181

181, 171, 174

178, 173, 166

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.

166, 176, 173

165, 176, 179

181, 171, 174

181, 172, 169

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.

166, 176, 173

225, 230, 228

169, 176, 166

112, 115, 114

242, 242, 242

115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.

166, 176, 173

213, 230, 225

166, 174, 176

82, 89, 87

0, 153, 107

0, 26, 18

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.

176, 166, 169

230, 213, 218

176, 168, 166

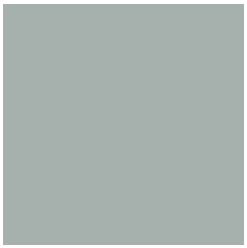
89, 82, 84

153, 0, 46

26, 0, 8

Previews

White Background

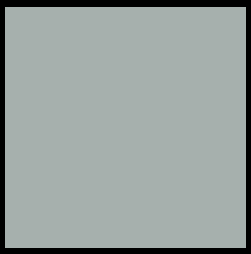


This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 176, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



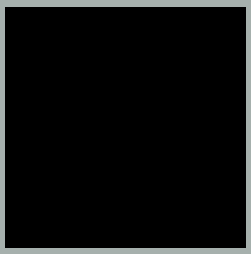
This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 176, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

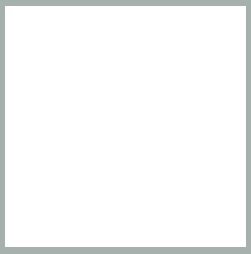
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 166, 176, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 176, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 176, 173.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their article about color blindness.

Dichromacy

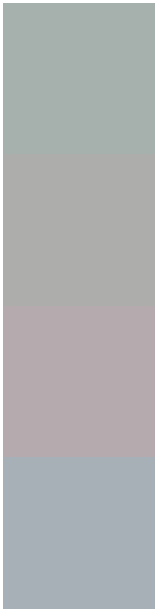
Original Color
166, 176, 173

Protanopia
177, 173, 171

Deuteranopia
190, 168, 175

Tritanopia
168, 174, 188

Trichromacy



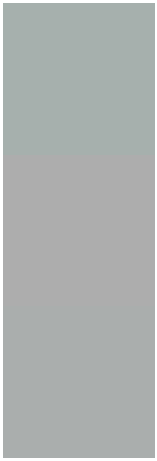
Original Color
166, 176, 173

Protanomaly
173, 174, 172

Deuteranomaly
181, 171, 174

Tritanomaly
167, 175, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 176, 173

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
170, 174, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 176, 173 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(166, 176, 173) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(166, 176, 173)
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our CSS Text Shadow Generator.

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 176, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 176, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 176, 173 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 176, 173) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 176, 173) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 176, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 176, 173); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 176, 173); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 176, 173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 176, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(166, 176, 173) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(166,
176, 173) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our online CSS compressor and optimizer based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our CSS Gradient Generator.

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